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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 2nd November 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
				1892.	1892.	
	URDU.					
	Monthly.					
1	Ittihád	Lucknow ...	Hasan Sháh ...	For Oct. ...	29th Oct. ...	250 copies.
2	Káyasth Pattriká ...	" ...	Devi Prasád ...	" " ...	30th " ...	217 "
3	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Oudh Bihári Lál ...	" Nov. ...	1st Nov. ...	267 "
4	Qamar	Sandila (Hardoi)	Qamar-ul-din ...	" July ...	2nd " ...	400 "
	Bi-monthly.					
5	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggú Khán ...	1st Nov. ...	" " ...	275 "
	Tri-monthly.					
6	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	27th Oct. ...	" " ...	347 "
7	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	10th & 20th " ...	20th Oct. & 1st Nov.	45 "
8	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	20th " ...	1st Nov. ...	200 "
9	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Maháráj Krishn ...	10th & 20th " ...	" " ...	130 "
10	Mufíd-i-Kam	Agra ...	Qázir Ali Khán ...	1st Nov. ...	2nd " ...	200 "
	Weekly.					
11	Agra Akhbár	" ...	Tajammul Husain ...	29th Oct. ...	1st " ...	266 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*concluded*).			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
12	Agra Punch	Agra ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	24th Oct. ...	30th Oct. ...	210 copies.
13	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	25th „ ...	28th „ ...	65 „
14	Álam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	„ „ ...	1st Nov. ...	275 „
15	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	26th „ ...	31st Oct. ...	625 „
16	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	29th „ ...	2nd Nov. ...	158 „
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	1st, 8th, 15th & 23rd Oct.	27th & 29th Oct. & 1st Nov.	450 „
18	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	24th Oct. ...	30th Oct. ...	250 „
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	22nd & 29th „ ...	27th Oct. & 2nd Nov.,	250 „
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	24th & 31st „ ...	„ „ ...	446 „
21	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá,	26th „ ...	29th Oct. ...	300 „
22	Kárnámah	„ ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	25th „ ...	28th „ ...	275 „
23	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	28th „ ...	31st „ ...	400 „
24	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	24th „ ...	1st Nov. ...	250 „
25	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	26th & 31st „ ...	29th Oct. & 2nd Nov.	223 „
26	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	10th „ ...	27th Oct.. ...	60 „
27	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	30th „ ...	1st Nov. ...	450 „
28	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Nawáz Khan ...	15th & 23rd „ ...	27th Oct. & 2nd Nov.,	70 „
29	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	24th „ ...	28th Oct. ...	40 „
30	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	27th & 31st „ ...	30th Oct. & 2nd Nov.,	250 „
31	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	29th „ ...	29th Oct. ...	196 „
32	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	20th „ ...	30th „ ...	450 „
33	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	24th „ ...	„ „ ...	360 „
34	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	„ „ ...	28th „ ...	220 „
35	Sitára-i-Hind	„ ...	Banwári Lál ...	20th & 28th „ ...	27th Oct. & 2nd Nov.	125 „
36	Soldier	„ ...	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	28th „ ...	1st Nov. ...	200 „
37	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	27th „ ...	„ „ ...	304 „
38	Tútí-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	24th & 31st „ ...	27th Oct. & 2nd Nov.,	150 „
39	Waqáya-i-Álam	Gházipur ...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	23rd & 30th Sept. & 5th Oct.	2nd Nov. ...	...
	Daily.					
40	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.,	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
41	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	28th Oct. ...	30th Oct. ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
42	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For Sept. ...	1st Nov. ...	300 copies.
	Weekly.					
43	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	24th Oct. ...	27th Oct. ...	116 „
44	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varma,	24th & 31st „ ...	27th Oct. & 2nd Nov.,	1,500 „
45	Nágri Nírad	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasád ...	27th „ ...	31st Oct. ...	...
46	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ „ ...	29th „ ...	500 copies.
47	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	24th „ ...	28th „ ...	100 „
	Daily.					
48	Hindustán	Kalakankar (Partábgarh.)	Deva Charan ...	26th Oct. to 1st Nov.,	27th Oct. to 2nd Nov.,	470 „
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
49	Árya Darpan	Sháhjahánpur...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	For Oct. ...	2nd Nov. ...	500 „
50	Mazhar-ul-Ziráat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ „ ...	1st „ ...	80 „
	Weekly.					
51	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	28th Oct. ...	31st Oct. ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
				1892.	1892.	
	HINDI-URDU—(*concluded.*)					
	Bi-weekly.					
52	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	19th & 22nd Oct. ...	28th & 31st Oct. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
53	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	26th " ...	28th " ...	320 "
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
54	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	28th " ...	30th " ...	650 "

I.—Political and Foreign.

Bharat Jiwan. October 24th, 1892.

National Congress meeting at Benares.

1. The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 24th October, gives an account of a crowded National Congress meeting held at Benares on 23rd idem. Munshi Madho Lal occupied the chair, and among the speakers were the Hon'ble Babu Ram Kali Chaudhri, Rai Kashi Nath Biswas Bahadur, Rája Rampál Singh, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, and Babu Surendra Nath Banarji. The meeting passed resolutions expressing regret at the deaths of Munshi Sadho Lal and Rája Shambhu Narayan Singh of Benares, thanking Government for complying with some of the requests of the Congress, with the hope that the others will soon be taken into consideration, praying that a native may be appointed to officiate for Mr. Justice Mahmud, and electing 35 delegates to attend the approaching National Congress at Allahabad.

Alam-i-Taswír. October 25th, 1892.

Government of India and the remission of arrears of revenue by native chiefs.

2. The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 25th October, observes that if any native prince remits any large arrears of revenue, the Government of India readily sends him a letter through the Resident praising him for his liberality and sympathy with his subjects. Hence it may be inferred that the Government of India highly approves of such generous acts; but it itself seldom grants any remissions to the landholders in its own territory. Are there no poor landholders and cultivators in British territory?

Oudh Punch. October 20th, 1892.

Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad.

3. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th October, represents the Viceroy as a comet appearing in the sky over Hyderabad and as having a number of tails marked Civil Affairs, Relations with the Resident, Administrative Changes, and Libel Case, respectively. The letter-press is as below:—

"Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad. The appearance of the comet cannot but be viewed with apprehension."

Najm-ul-Akhbár. October 31st, 1892.

Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at Rámpur.

4. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 31st October, in commenting upon the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at Rámpur on 22nd idem, observes that his His Honor has really taken a keen interest in Rámpur affairs, especially in the settlement of disputes between the Nawáb's relatives and the Darbár, and the Nawáb's education. His Honor is entitled to praise for the satisfactory arrangements made for the instruction of the prince in English, Persian and Arabic; and the proposal regarding the Nawáb's visit to Europe is a good one. The experience gained during the travels will be useful to him when he comes to the throne. Precautions will be taken to ensure his adherence to his religious prejudices during his tour. This is as it should be, and is conclusive proof of Sir Auckland Colvin's sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Nawáb. But the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* is unable to concur with His Honor in his observations regarding the administration of the State. His Honor says that he was unable to find a trustworthy Musalmán throughout India for the post of President of Rámpur Council. This statement is an unmerited slur on the Muhammadan community. There are hundreds of Musalmáns whose administrative ability has been acknowledged by Government itself. Sir Auckland Colvin bestowed high encomiums on Major Vincent, but the occurrence of the jail riots was simply due to his want of tact and experience. But for the prompt intervention of Nawáb Yárjang and Sayid Ali Husain the riots would have led to very serious consequences. Sir Auckland Colvin allowed himself to be deceived by interested persons, and therefore committed many mistakes which produced difficulties. The Council of Regency has been appointed and controlled by the Local Government, which is therefore responsible for the good administration of the State. Sir Auckland Colvin declared that it was the intention of Government to place the young Nawáb on the throne if the Rámpur affairs continued in a satisfactory state. The condition on which the Nawáb's installation has been made to depend is quite unintelligible, and might delay it for many years. The Nawáb should not be punished for the faults of the Council which has been appointed by Government itself, or of any wicked people who may commit riots. General Azim-ud-din Khán's assassina-

tion was doubtless an act of cowardice and cruelty, and Government was perfectly justified in taking vigorous steps with a view to discover and bring the culprits to justice. But the accused were not given all the advantages to which they were justly entitled by law, and the authorities have obstinately clung to the suspicion regarding the guilt of Abdullah Khán's family. Nothing could be more absurd than to infer from the absconding of any accused persons that they are necessarily guilty. The cause of their absconding appears to be different. They readily appeared before the Magistrate of Bareilly. Be that as it may, they had better present themselves before Court and stand a trial, as they cannot possibly conceal themselves for life. His Honor, addressing his audience, said that if there were any men among them who sympathized with the objects of the murderers they should take a warning from the hardships of the offenders. Such a declaration at a public darbár was an unnecessary insult to the nobility and gentry of Rámpur. If Government suspected any more persons they should have been prosecuted and placed on their trial.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK. October 31st, 1892.

The same.

5. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st October, observes that it appears from Sir Auckland Colvin's Rámpur speech that His Honor is quite satisfied with the present administration. A just tribute of praise was paid to Major Vincent, who has really introduced many important reforms. The administration of civil and criminal justice has greatly improved owing to the appointment of able and experienced judicial officers. As he has paid due regard to the religious feelings of the Muhammadan population, there is little dissatisfaction with him in the State. He exhibited great firmness on the occasion of the jail riots, and the prompt and severe punishment meted out to the rebels crushed all spirit of opposition, though exception was taken to his proceedings in some quarters at the time. Again, the discovery and the successful prosecution of General Azim-ud-din Khan's murderers reflect great credit on his shrewdness and firmness. A very influential family with which even the late Nawáb Kalb Ali Khán would not have dared to interfere, was implicated in the murder.

HINDUSTÁN. October 27th, 1892.

Nawab of Rámpur's visit to Europe.

6. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 27th October, referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's Rámpur speech, observes that some men in Rámpur may not approve of the Náwab's visit to Europe. But there is no doubt that the young prince will greatly benefit by the visit. A chief who freely indulges in sensual pleasures or is absorbed in religious devotions to the neglect of the affairs of his State cannot be in favour with his subjects or the Government of India. Indian chiefs are now expected to provide courts of justice, schools, dispensaries, hospitals, and water-works and also to adopt other measures to promote the welfare of their subjects, and therefore they can obtain a great deal of useful information from visiting European countries.

RAHBAR. October 24th, 1892.

Suket, a small hill State in the Panjáb.

7. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th October, observes that Residents are intended to help native chiefs in the management of the affairs of their States. But no prince has ever received any assistance from the Resident located in his State; while, on the other hand, many princes have been injured by the Residents. Next to God Residents possess unlimited power in this world. The Maharaja of Kashmir was deposed, the royal family at Manipur utterly ruined, and the Rajas of Tipperah in Bengal and Kota and the Maharanis of Rewah brought into difficulties at the instance of Residents. The Gwalior and other Darbárs are mere puppets in the hands of Residents. A young, hot-headed Resident can easily get a chief, whose grandfather rendered most loyal services to Government during the Mutiny, removed from the throne by accusing him of sedition or disloyalty; a Resident who is a raw youth can condemn an able and experienced chief as incompetent and bring him into disrepute. The fact is that Residents are the real rulers of States, the princes being reduced to mere cyphers. If any princes do not quietly put up with the positions to which they have been reduced, they court their misfortunes. But others who accept the inevitable and amuse themselves with English games and sports are left unmolested. The Raja of Suket, a small hill State in the Punjáb, whose revenues do not exceed a lakh of rupees a year, has

been provided by the Panjáb Government with a European minister on Rs. 800 a month from April last. Thus the salary of Mr. Hallifax, the minister, alone absorbs ten thousand rupees a year, or one-tenth of the entire income of the State. Moreover, the State treasury is burdened with the expenses of his shooting excursions, visits to his friends, and so forth. Mundi, another hill State, which enjoys an income of ten lakhs, has got a European minister only on Rs. 250 a month. The Raja of Suket knows English and Persian pretty well, and is an able prince, but Mr. Hallifax interferes with all his decisions and refers them to the Commissioner of Jallandhur. Although the Rája possesses full power, his judgments have been made appealable to the Commissioner. Sarfaraz Khán, jailor, was dismissed by the Rája for neglect of duty; but he gained the goodwill of Mr. Hallifax, who intervened on his behalf and induced the Commissioner to bring pressure on the Rája to reinstate him. It is true that all the Native States are entirely under the thumb of the British Government and can be destroyed by it at any moment, but their maintenance redounds to its glory.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. October 26th, 1892.

Advances made by the Maharaja of Baroda to indebted landholders.

8. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 26th October, observes that the Maharája of Baroda has performed an act of generosity which is unparalleled in the history of this country. His Highness has ordered advances to be made from the State treasury to the Rájput and Musalmán landholders, who are in debt, with a view to enable them to redeem their lands. They will be required to repay the advances by instalments free of any interest. Such a noble example should be followed by other princes and also by the Government of India. It is well-known that in British territory many old landlords have already been obliged to transfer their estates in payment of their debts and that many others are deeply involved in debt. Their unsatisfactory condition is due to their own imprudence, the severe assessment of revenue and the heavy cost of litigation.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. October 26th, 1892.

Alleged oppression of Musalmáns in Jhind by the Council of Regency.

9. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 26th October, complains that it appears from the *Paisa Akhbár* of Lahore and the *Akmalul Akhbár* of Delhi that the Musalmáns in the Jhind State are being greatly oppressed by the Council of Regency, and asks the Government of India to appoint a commission to inquire into the matter.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SITARA-I-HIND. October 28th, 1892.

New Indian Councils Act and the Government of India.

10. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th October, illustrates the alleged reluctance of Government to extend the elective principle to the Indian Legislative Councils by the following story:—When Fakir Chand, a peasant, left Calcutta for his village, another man who lived in the same village made over some money to him with the request that it might be given to his wife. But Fakir Chand put off his neighbour's wife for some days with false excuses. At last one day she complained to him of her distress and insisted on payment. He then plainly told her that he was so fond of money that he never voluntarily parted with a single rupee, and advised her to seek the aid of his sons in recovering her money from him. She appealed to them, who being well acquainted with their father's bad habit, caught hold of him and threw him on the ground. They forcibly took the money from him and made it over to the poor woman. He got up and praised them for their exertion on her behalf. No doubt Government has good intentions and is very solicitous for the welfare of its subjects, but it is loath to curtail its power by granting them any new rights. The Conservatives as well as the Liberals are anxious to introduce local self-government into this country, and Mr. Curzon's speeches in Parliament showed that Government was really desirous to give us something substantial. The Secretary of State has sent the new Indian Councils Act to our Anglo-Indian lords, but they desire to give us members who will only represent our opponents. In its over-anxiety to protect the interests of the smaller communities Government has left out the larger communities in the cold.

11. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th October, refers to the threat of a general Anglo-Indian rebellion held out by the *Englishman* to the Government of India in connection with the Indian currency question, and observes that John Bull turns a deaf ear to the wails of weak and subject nations; but when his own offspring make a powerful agitation, he is obliged to yield. An immense crowd of natives assembled near the Government House and protested against the Age of Consent Bill, but the Viceroy took no notice of their protest. The repeated importunities of natives only tended to make His Excellency more and more obdurate. But Government is sure to be moved with paternal love and to accede to the wishes of Anglo-Indians who are bent on forcing its hand in the matter of Indian currency.

Anglo-Indians and the Indian currency question.

SITÁRA-I-HIND. October 20th, 1892.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th October, observes that on the eve of his departure from this country the Lieutenant-Governor has done another act of injustice to educated natives. His Honor has bestowed the vacancy on the bench of the High Court, caused by Mr. Justice Mahmud going on furlough, on Mr. Aikman, although natives had preferential claims to it, and a duly qualified candidate could be easily found among the native bar of the High Court. Sir Auckland Colvin is nothing if not hostile to the legitimate aims and aspirations of natives. Mr. Aikman's appointment is a most high-handed and arbitrary proceeding intended to benefit the Civil Service.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's successor.

HINDUSTÁNI. October 26th, 1892.

13. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 29th October, says that the announcement in the columns of the *Pioneer* regarding the appointment of a European Civilian as Mr. Justice Mahmud's *locum tenens* has caused quite a sensation among the native population throughout the country. The Allahabad and the Benares communities have already entered strong protests against the proposal, and it is believed that similar indignation meetings will be held at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and other places in course of time. Hence it may be hoped Government will see its way to reconsidering the matter.

The same.

HINDUSTAN. October 29th, 1892.

14. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 26th October, says that Mr. Aikman, Sessions Judge of Farukhabad, will succeed Mr. Justice Mahmud, and that the temporary additional judgeship will go to Mr. Burkitt. Thus, when Mr. Justice Mahmud goes on furlough, there will be no native on the bench of the High Court. Perhaps the change will be very acceptable to the Chief Justice, who will now be able to keep the Court open on the days of all the Hindu and Muhammadan festivals and to prevent accumulation of arrears.

The same.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. October 26th, 1892.

15. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 27th October, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held in the compound of the Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad, on 26th idem, to protest against the appointment of a European Civilian as Mr. Justice Mahmud's *locum tenens* during the absence of the latter on furlough for one year. Eight or ten thousand men were present, and Rája Rampál Singh presided. Speeches were delivered by Rája Rampál Singh, Pandit Lakshmi Narayan Vyas, Mr. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, and a resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting.

Public meeting held at Allahabad to protest against the appointment of a European Civilian in place of Mr. Justice Mahmud.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHAR. October 27th, 1892.

16. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 26th October, says that a native was shot by a European at Lahore. An inquiry was made, but the death of the deceased was held to be accidental, and the accused was let off. Similarly a coolie was shot by a Eurasian at Jamalpur, who declared before court that as he was cleaning the gun without being aware that it was loaded, it suddenly went off and the deceased was struck by the bullet. Both the incidents may be quite accidental, as they are represented to be, but such unfortunate accidents are getting too frequent.

Deaths of natives caused by Europeans.

HINDUSTÁNI. October 26th, 1892.

TUTI-I-HIND. October 31st, 1892.

Transfer of Munshi Nageshwar Prasad, Deputy Collector, from Muzaffarnagar.

17. The *Titi-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st October, states that the transfer of Munshi Nageshwar Prasad, Deputy Collector, from Muzaffarnagar is viewed with general regret by the inhabitants of that place. He was transferred from Bulandshahr to Muzaffarnagar about a year and a half ago. Such frequent transfers are as much objectionable as the unusually long stay of an officer at the same place.

TUTI-I-HIND. October 31st, 1892.

Management of District Jails.

18. A correspondent of the *Titi-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st October, says that District Jails are in charge of Civil Surgeons who pay a visit to the jails every morning for an hour or so. They receive an additional allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 a month for the jail work. The Civil Surgeon can fine the jailor, whose pay is generally Rs. 100 a month, up to half month's pay; while he cannot fine any native doctor under him even two annas. The power possessed by the Civil Surgeon of fining the jailor and other jail officials should be withdrawn. The *Titi-i-Hind* is of opinion that the Civil Surgeon should continue to be in charge of the jail in each district, but that the District Magistrate and not the Civil Surgeon should have the power to fine jail officials. Again, it would appear that in the Panjáb the members of Municipal Boards and other respectable persons are allowed to visit jails and to record their opinions on the management of the jails in the visitors' book. The practice possesses manifest advantages and should be extended to these provinces.

AGRA PUNCH. October 24th, 1892.

Quarrel between Hindus and Musalmáns at Deoband, Sahárunpur district.

19. A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 24th October, complains that this year some evil-minded Hindus desired to hold the Ramlila at Deoband for the first time, and secretly raised subscriptions for the purpose. On the 26th September, in the afternoon, a large number of people gathered together at a house near a Muhammadan mosque and made a great deal of noise by singing, &c. Some Musalmáns who desired to offer prayers at the mosque besought the Hindus to stop all noise for a few minutes, but the Hindus were inexorable. At night they quarrelled among themselves. The District Magistrate sent Munshi Wazir Muhammad Khán, Deputy Collector, to take steps with a view to prevent a breach of the peace. After making a thorough inquiry he forbade the Ramlila, which was an innovation, and ordered the ring-leaders to execute bonds to keep the peace. The Hindus sent telegrams to the Collector and the Commissioner, accusing the Deputy Collector and the Tahsíldar of unjust interference with their religious affairs.

HINDUSTÁN. October 27th, 1892.

Supply of provisions for the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

20. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 27th October, is glad to notice that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has issued orders to the effect that on the occasion of his tour in Umballa the Tahsíldár should do nothing for his camp which might cause any inconvenience to people. His Honor will be accompanied by an Extra Assistant Commissioner and a private gentleman on his tour. Other Lieutenant-Governors and officers should follow suit. The tahsíl officials and the police practise a great deal of tyranny and oppression in collecting supplies for camps, and therefore no officer should avail himself of their services in the matter.

SOLDIER. October 28th, 1892.

Alleged insult offered by a European police official to the Ramlilá procession at Orai, Jalaun district.

21. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 28th October, refers to the alleged misconduct of a European police officer at Orai, who is reported to have insulted Sri Ram Chandra and Lakshman, and assaulted several Hindus on the occasion of a Ramlila procession, and observes that the Hindus who formed the procession should be ashamed of their cowardice. The editor, accompanied by a Maharashtra gentleman, once paid a visit to an old dilapidated building of historical interest, a few miles from Ahmadabad in Guzerat. A European missionary, who happened to be visiting the building at the time, pulled the nose of a Hindu idol there, and contemptuously told the editor and his companion that the idol could do nothing. The editor at once pulled the missionary by the nose in turn and asked him what he could do. The missionary quietly went away crestfallen. It is to be regretted that there was not a single plucky Hindu

in the Orai procession who might have given the police officer a good licking, and taught him a useful lesson for life. The Hindu would not have been liable to any punishment. But even had he been hanged, there would have been no palpable decrease in the teeming millions of this country. Nothing could be further from the wish of the British Government than that an insult should be offered to the religion of any Indian community. The hot-headed Europeans who misbehave themselves in this matter ought to remember that their misconduct is calculated to lead to evil consequences.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. October 23rd, 1892.

A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette* and the police.

22. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd October, publishes a letter received from a correspondent, who refers to his previous letters published in the issues of 8th and 23rd July (*vide* para. 18, page 251 and para. 22, page 271 of the Selection from Vernacular newspapers for weeks ending 13th and 27th July 1892, respectively), and states that he and Lala Shiva Dayal presented themselves before Munshi Sadi Lal, Deputy Collector, and found that they and two other inhabitants of Musanagar who had been arrested had been reported by the police under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code through malice. The writer complains that the police produced false witnesses who owed him a grudge, and that the Deputy Collector placed impediments in his way in calling his witnesses. Two men were let off, but the writer and another man named Jamna Das were ordered to execute bonds with sureties. The writer thanks the Deputy Collector for not relegating him to jail, but hopes that some higher officer may be pleased to send for and examine the records, which, it is alleged, are full of irregularities.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. October 15th, 1892.

A case of cheating, Cawnpore.

23. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th October, received on 27th idem, complains that it has repeatedly drawn attention to the cheating of ignorant strangers by bad characters on the new road, Cawnpore, in vain. The nobility of the town pay frequent visits to the District Magistrate, but evidently never inform him of the popular grievances. They are responsible to God for the use they make of their opportunities to promote the welfare of their fellow human beings. On the 11th October one Bhagwan Das, a clothman of Baij Nath, Jhansi, came to Cawnpore to buy some cloth. He inquired of a man he met at Generalganj about Kamta's shop. The man took him to a gambling house and told him that was the shop. The clothman made over Rs. 220 and all his luggage to a man at the house, who represented himself to be Kamta, and went to the Ganges to bathe. On his return from the river he asked the so-called Kamta to get him cloth he desired to buy. He was then abused and turned out of the house. He went to the city police-station and reported the matter, but the police coolly told him to file a criminal suit against the offenders. Accordingly a prosecution was instituted by him before the Joint Magistrate on 13th October.

SUBODH SINDHU. October 26th, 1892.

Alleged high-handed proceedings of the police at Barhanpur, Nimar district.

24. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 26th October, complains that the police officials at Barhanpur are frequently guilty of arbitrary and high-handed proceedings and appear to have no fear of the district authorities. Some time ago one Khande Rao, a stranger, was beaten and persecuted by a police official until he was obliged to leave Barhanpur. Again, a constable accused one Nathu Seth, a shop-keeper, of giving short weight, severely beat and attempted to drag him to the police-station. But other shop-keepers came to his rescue and the constable let him off. Nathu Seth went to Khandwa and instituted a prosecution against the police before the Deputy Commissioner. During his absence his female relatives were much harassed by the police, and on his return home the police arrested and put him into the lock-up. He and other shop-keepers were charged with an offence under section 353 of the Penal Code and sent to the Tahsildar for trial, who acquitted the accused after making an inquiry. But as soon as they were discharged the police re-arrested them. They again presented themselves before the Tahsildar and complained of their re-arrest; the Tahsildar recorded their statements and also those of their witnesses. If the police have the temerity to defy the authority of a Magistrate in Court it may be easily imagined how greatly they illtreat and oppress poor persons. The shop-keepers were unnecessarily put to an expense of Rs. 200 in defending the case, and the Deputy

Commissioner appears to have taken no action in the prosecution instituted against the police.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. October 8th, 1892.

Levy of octroi at Cawnpore.

25. The *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 8th October, received on the 27th idem, complains that the introduction of octroi has created general dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of Cawnpore, and threatens to prove the ruin of that growing town. The imports of grain have already fallen off by 75 per cent., and the grain dealers are thinking of establishing a market on the railway station premises, which are beyond municipal limits. The spicers are inclined to remove their shops to Unao. The railway revenues have been much affected by the decrease in traffic; what is worse is that the measure bids fair to become an engine of extortion in the hands of municipal underlings. On the 3rd October a brother to one Bandi Din, who is in Babu Lachhman Das' service, brought two seers of wheat flour from his village for his own use. One anna was taken from him in the name of octroi and no receipt granted. He reported the matter at the *Cawnpore Gazette* office, and deposited the flour he had with him. The octroi on a maund of *suji* being one anna, it is difficult to understand why one anna was levied on two seers of flour and why the man was given no receipt.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. November 1st, 1892.

The same.

26. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st November, states that Lala Radhe Lal, Khatri, who lives at muhalla Hatia, Cawnpore, complains that on return from his visit to Naini Tal on 24th October the octroi officials levied Rs. 12-6 from him on account of octroi for certain things he had with him, although he was not liable to pay more than Rs. 9-13-6. The levy of excessive duty is highly reprehensible and should be stopped.

INDIAN GRAPHIC. October 10th, 1892.

Management of Husainabad and the laying out of the new garden at Lucknow.

27. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 10th October, received on 1st November, complains that the manager of Husainabad is unjustly dismissing old servants and treating shopkeepers with undue severity. Some men were lately dismissed by the manager, but the City Magistrate reinstated them on appeal. The rates of rent for shops have been largely increased. If a man desires to vacate some of the shops occupied by him owing to the increase in rent, he is told to keep or vacate all the shops. Referring to the new garden which is being laid out near the city, the editor urges that there should be at least two gates on each side of the garden, which will extend over a large area. A suitable number of mango, guava, orange, and other such fruit trees should be planted, which would afford shade to visitors and also yield some income. One or two buildings should be constructed for the use of visitors, and a cricket ground provided for schoolboys living in the city.

III.—EDUCATION.

HINDI PRADIP. September 1st, 1892.

School and college education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

28. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for September, received on 1st November, regrets to notice that the system of both school and college education in these Provinces is very faulty. Mr. Nesfield, the Director of Public Instruction, has compiled a series of English Readers for all the school classes from the 8th to the entrance class, and issues a new edition every year. The large sale of the books has made him rich; but the boys, after studying the whole series of his Readers for eight years are unable to write even two or three short sentences of correct English. The state of high education is not much better, which is chiefly due to the want of sympathy between professors and boys. Professors do not lecture more than three hours a day, and their so-called lecturing consists merely in reading out the text and the notes as given in the annotated editions issued by Macmillan. Again, the professors as a rule do not appear to have the least sympathy with the students, and do not like to speak to them after college hours. If a student calls at a professor's house, he is told by the professor's servant that his master does not receive any visitors. Of course there are some honourable exceptions; the late Mr. Harrison was freely accessible to boys at his house, and took a deep interest in their education and welfare.

29. The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Ghazipur), of the 23rd September, received on 2nd November, states that the editor had occasion to pay a visit to the tahsili school at Muhammadabad on the morning of 17th September. The floor was covered with old and torn canvas, and the forms and chairs were broken. On referring to the log-book, the editor found an inspection report by the Deputy Inspector who visited the school on 11th and 12th September, 11th September being Sunday. But for reasons best known to him he recorded 12th and 13th as dates of his inspection. The management of the school was condemned by him as very unsatisfactory. Although the report consisted only of a few lines, there were several spelling mistakes in it. The editor mentions the mistakes, and expresses surprise and regret that an educational official should be unable to spell simple Urdu words correctly.

Waqaya-i-Alam. September 23rd, 1892.

Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gházipur.

IV.—Local.

30. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd October, complains that gambling was largely carried on at Cawnpore during the Devali, and that thousands of men have been ruined. The police should be on the *qui vive*, as gambling is sure to be followed by an increase in theft. Indeed, thefts have already been committed at the house of Babu Baldeo Prasad, Deputy Collector, and at a Hindu temple. A man committed suicide as his relatives did not give him Rs. 2 which he wanted for gambling. Steps should be taken to check gambling during the Devali.

Cawnpore Gazette. October 23rd, 1892.

Gambling during the Devali at Cawnpore.

31. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 27th October, complains that at the time of municipal elections the candidates spare no pains to get themselves returned to the Board, but that when they have been elected all their enthusiasm soon evaporates. They attend weekly meetings of the Board but very reluctantly, and are too ready to vote with the president. They seldom inspect the streets and lanes in their wards with a view to see that they are maintained in good condition, but depend upon the false reports made by the conservancy officials. Five or six years ago the Board resolved to metal the lane between Satti Chaura and Rani-ki-Mandi, and even gravel was collected in the lane for the purpose, but the lane has not yet been metalled, and the gravel collected interferes with the free passage of carriages. The gravel had better be removed and the ground levelled. The Ganda Nala and the lane between Bahadarganj and Salalabag have been injured at several places, but no one takes the trouble to replace the broken flag stones.

Prayág Samáchár. October 27th, 1892.

Repair of streets and lanes at Allahabad.

Allahabad;
The 7th November 1892.

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G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D. 61—9-11-92.